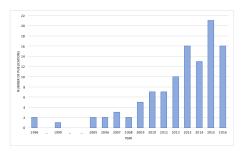
Do Automated Program Repair Techniques Repair Hard and Important Bugs?

Manish Motwani

Sandhya Sankarnarayanan René Just Yuriy Brun

University of Massachusetts Amherst

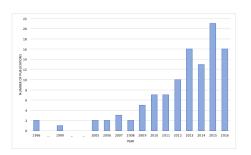




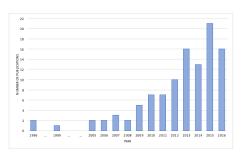
^[1] Gazzola, Micucci, and Mariani. Automatic software repair: A survey. IEEE TSE 2017.

Is the patched program correct?





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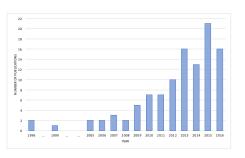
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Is the bug important to fix?

Is the bug hard to fix?

Is the patched program correct?





^[1] Gazzola, Micucci, and Mariani. Automatic software repair: A survey. IEEE TSE 2017.

Motivation

Prior evaluations of automated repair have focused on:

- Fraction of defects repaired [1,2]
- Computational resources required to repair defects [3,4]
- Correctness and quality of generated patches [5,6,7]
- Patch maintainability [8]
- Repair acceptability [9,10]

^[1] Ke et al. Repairing programs with semantic code search. ASE, 2015.

^[2] Qi et al. An analysis of patch plausibility and correctness for G&V patch generation systems. ISSTA. 2015.

^[3] Le Goues et al. The ManyBugs and IntroClass benchmarks for automated repair of C programs. TSE. 2015

^[4] Weimer et al. Leveraging program equivalence for adaptive program repair: models and first results. ASE. 2013

^{[5] (}DBGBench) Boehme, et al. Where is the bug and how is it fixed? an experiment with practitioners. FSE. 2017.

^[6] Smith et al. Is the cure worse than the disease? Overfitting in automated program repair. FSE. 2015.

^[7] Pei et al. Automated fixing of programs with contracts. TSE. 2014.

^[8] Fry et al. A human study of patch maintainability. ISSTA. 2012.

^[9] Durieux et al. Automatic repair of real bugs: An experience report on the Defects4J dataset. 2015.

^[10] Kim et al. Automatic patch generation learned from human-written patches. ICSE. 2013.

Motivation

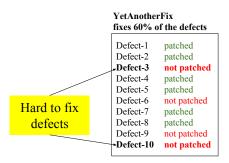
YetAnotherFix fixes 60% of the defects

Defect-1 patched Defect-2 patched Defect-3 not patched Defect-4 patched Defect-5 patched Defect-6 not patched Defect-7 patched Defect-8 patched Defect-9 not patched Defect-10 not patched

ThisNeverEndsFix fixes 30% of the defects

Which automated program repair technique is better?

Motivation



ThisNeverEndsFix fixes 30% of the defects

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Defect-1	not patched				
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Defect-9	patched				
Defect-10	patched				

Which automated program repair technique is better?

How about now?

Which is harder to fix?

Invalid error message



View Add Comment Developer Edit

[2011-02-01 09:55 UTC] nightstorm at tien dot pl

Description:

When we try to create a FMAR archive, and the directory, where we want to save it does not exist, FMAR complains about invalid file extension, instead of informing that there is a problem with accessing the requested location. This is a

Which is harder to fix?

Invalid error message



View Add Comment Developer Edit

[2011-02-01 09:55 UTC] nightstorm at tien dot pl

When we try to create a PMAM archive, and the directory, where we want to save it does not exist, PMAM complains about invalid file extension, instead of informing that there is a problem with accessing the requested location. This is a bit confusing.

Invalid memory access (Application crash)



View Add Comment Developer Edit

[2000-06-29 18:06 UTC] chris-php-bugs at digitaria dot com

(The bug is actually in 4.0.1 release, bugs.php.net doesn't have that option)

With PMP configured using ISAPI, a PMP page which generates HTML which references two images generated by PMP scripts

Which is harder to fix? Which is more important to fix?

Invalid error message



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Which is harder to fix? Which is more important to fix?



How do we measure hardness and importance of a defect?

Hard and more important

Easy and less important

Goals of this study

A methodology for measuring a defect's hardness and importance.

An evaluation of whether automated program repair techniques repair hard and important defects.



bug report



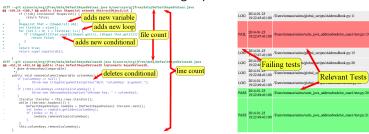
bug report



Developer-written patch



bug report

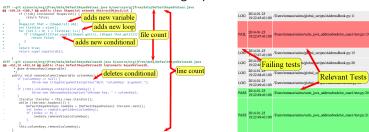


Developer-written patch

Test-suite



bug report



Developer-written patch

Test-suite

Other parameters may also exist.

Analyzed 8 popular **bug-tracking systems**















Analyzed 3 popular open-source code repositories





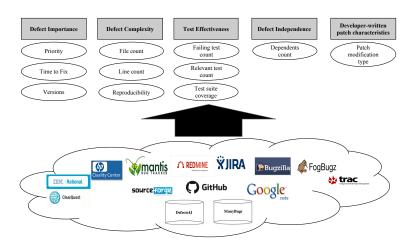


Analyzed 2 **defect benchmarks**

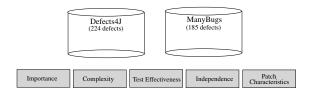




5 defect characteristics defined in terms of 11 abstract parameters

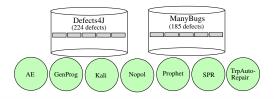


Evaluating repair techniques along new dimensions



- 2 defect benchmarks: Defects4J and ManyBugs
- Semi-automatically annotated 409 defects with:
 - ▶ 5 defects characteristics defined using 11 abstract parameters.

Evaluating repair techniques along new dimensions



- 2 defect benchmarks: Defects4J and ManyBugs
- Semi-automatically annotated 409 defects with:
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 - Existing repairability and repair quality results of 7 automated repair techniques.

Evaluating repair techniques along new dimensions

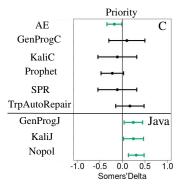




- 2 defect benchmarks: Defects4J and ManyBugs
- Semi-automatically annotated 409 defects with:
 - ▶ 5 defects characteristics defined using 11 abstract parameters.
 - Existing repairability and repair quality results of 7 automated repair techniques.
- ▶ Identify if repairability of a repair technique correlates (Somer's Delta $\in [-1,1]$) with each abstract parameter.

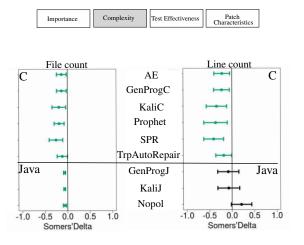
Do repair techniques repair important defects?





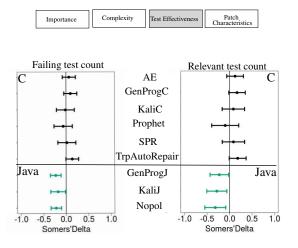
Java repair techniques are more likely to repair defects that are important for developers.

Do repair techniques repair hard defects?



C repair techniques are less likely to repair defects that required developers to write more code.

Do repair techniques repair defects with effective test suites?



Java repair techniques are less likely to repair defects with effective test suites.

What patch modification types are challenging for automated repair?

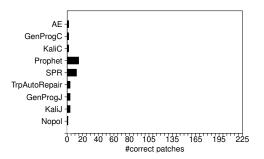
Importance Complexity Test Effectiveness Patch Characteristics

9 Patch modification types [1]



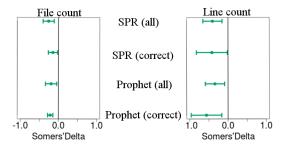
Defects that required developers to add loops or a new method call, or change a method signature are challenging for automated repair techniques to patch.

What about correct patches?



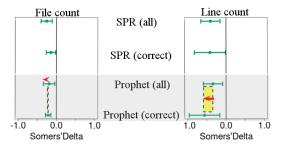
Only Prophet (15) and SPR (13) generate sufficient number of correct patches.

What about correct patches?



Prophet is less likely to produce patches for more complex defects, and even less likely to produce correct patches for the same defects.

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Contributions

Methodology to measure importance and hardness of a defect.



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Methodology to evaluate automated program repair techniques along new dimensions.



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 Existing repairability and repair quality results of 7 automated repair techniques.
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Contributions

Methodology to measure importance and hardness of a defect.

Methodology to evaluate automated program repair techniques along new dimensions.





Evaluation of 7 automated program repair techniques on 409 real-world defects.



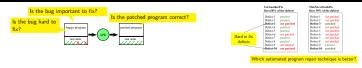






Recommendations

Repair research should evaluate if new techniques repair hard and important defects.



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Evaluation benchmarks need to account for diversity of defect complexity, importance, etc.

patched



Annotated datasets and scripts are available at

https://github.com/LASER-UMASS/AutomatedRepairApplicabilityData

Evaluation Methodology

